NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1878.-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

with any postmaster of any postal money order office

on condition that all such certificates so deposited shall be paid for by such designated depository or post-

master, within ninety days from the time of making such

deposit, in coin or its equivalent, or the return of such

certificates, or any part thereof, to the Secretary of the

JUDGE USHER ON THE PACIFIC ROADS.

The President has received a communication

from Judge Usher, who was President Lincoln's Secre-

tary of the Interior, on the subject of the resolution of

inquiry adopted by both Houses of Congress, relative to

the enforcement of the laws requiring the Union Pacific

Railroad and its branches to be operated one a con-tinuous line without discrimination. Judge Usher points out how, through abundant pretexts and

devices, the Union Pacific Company has ignored these

use of the transportation of the 2d Infantry from Geor-

gia to California last Summer, as an illustration of discrim-

cia to California last Summer, as an illustration of discrimination against the Government. It appears that because the troops were sent as far as Cheyenne by the Kansas Pacific line, that being the most direct and expeditions route, they were compelled to change cars twice, by the Union and Central Pacific Companies, who also charged the Government local instead of through rates. Judge Usher says the trouble arises from the fact that the reads are under the exclusive control of the companies owning them, and to remeny this evil he suggests that Congress empower the President to appoint a Commissioner, who under the Secretary of the Interior, shall prescribe rules and regulations for the

TERRITORIAL PROJECTS.

by its chairman, Mr. Franklin, of organizing the Territory of Oklahoma out of the Indian Territory. It was

AN ALARM IN MONTANA.

Tidings of an Indian outbreak in Montana,

ave been received in the following dispatch:
MONTANA CITY, Monday, Dec. 31, 1877.

MONTANA CITY, Monday, Dec. 31, 1877.

Hon. Martix Magisnis, Washington, D. C.
Bannock holians are alarmingly aggressive. Bands
are rouning over Reaver II art County, tearing down corrais and feeting farmers high to their horses. People are
moving into Bannock from Horse Praffe, fearing
an outbreak. Several companies of troops are needed
now at the head of Horse Praffe, and if we don't get
them is mediately our ranches will be deserted and destroyed.

Constitute Bray, sheriff.

This state of things has been impending for some time

The Cabinet was to-day in session for near

ly two hours, with all the members present excepting

the Secretary of the Navy. Matters of routine impor-

tance only arc said to have been under consideration, though after the other members of the Cabinet had de-

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Indian Commissioner Hayt has returned to the city,

and was on duty at the Indian Office to-day. A few changes will probably be made in the Indian Burcau be-fore four.

The lease and fixtures of Willard's Hotel, of this city

Judge Hemengway, of Utah, who represents the anti-

Mormon sentiment of that Territory, made an argument before the House Committee on Territories to-day in favor of a Federal election law for Utah.

ent Guateman and Salvador as Almster.

The Signal Service Observer at Kitty Hawk, N. C., resorts that on December 31 the body of a man, supposed

the best informed politicians from North Carolina say

that senator Merrimon will be appointed by Governor Vance Unici-Justice of that State, in place of Judge Pear-

The following list of postmasters in New-York State, whose commissions will expire during the months of

February, March and April has just been prepared:

The Department of State has received a note, dated

this capital, containing an expression of thanks in the name of his country to the Government of the United

states for the generous and afforded by the ladies and gentlemen of the Society of the Crescent and Cross, of New-York, to the wommied of the armies of His Imperial Majony the Sultan. The Turkish Minister states that the Sublime Porte has declared the const of the Villayer of Scutari, in Adamia, to be placed in a state of block-

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued instruction

to the Collector of Costons at Boston to suspend, until untiler orders, the enforcement of the Treasury circular

of the 16th of November hast, requiring the retention of sugars on the dock until the return of the Weigher and Appraiser shall have been received at the Custom House. A fail investigation has been ordered, with a view of adopting some modification of the order, the present regulations appearing to work hardship in consequence.

PARDONED, BUT NOT REFORMED.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TELECNE.

mail rebber, who was pardoned by the President out of the Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary a few weeks ago, has been arrested for roboting the Neil House of a large sum of

BONNER'S NEW TEOFTING MARE.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE.

here to-day that Robert Robert of New-York, has con-cuded a bargein for the purchase of Mazomanie

the trotting queen of the West. It is reported that the price pand E. H. Broadwell by Mr. Bonner is \$20,000. Sporting men here greatly regret tent sine has been taken from the turf, as she promised to be the coming horse for

FOUR FAILURES AT MEMPHIS.

Main-st clothing houses have failed: Julious Heir Co., M. Fuld & Co., M. Rosenthal & Co., and J. C. Ward

& Co. The liabilities of the latter firm are 800,000.
They have effered to settle en the basis of fifty cents, which has been declined by their Eastern creditors. The liabilities of the other firms are auknown.

A SOLID NEGRO VOTE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 11 .- The following

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 11,-It is reported

PITTSBURG, Jan. 11 .- A dispatch from Co-

Washington, Friday, Jan. 11, 1878.

laws of Congress ever since the railroad was completed.

### WASHINGTON.

A FRESH LOT OF INVESTIGATIONS. THEY ARE MOSTLY, HOWEVER, ON THE SAME OLD SUBJECTS-BUSINESS DEPRESSION SOUTH-GEN-ERAL THEMES.

Mr. Wood's resolution for a general campaign of investigation passed the House yesterday by four majority. The subjects which be looked into, are specified in THE TELEUNE'S dispatches below. They are mainly those which have already been investigated. The talk about reducing the tobacco and whiskey tax has depressed business in North Carolin t. Senator Merrimon may be appointed to the Supreme Bench of his State. An unfavorable report will be made in regard to a new Territory in the Black Hills. There is an Indian outbreak in Montana. The public printing is now being done with great economy.

MR. WOOD'S IDEA OF STATESMANSHIP. NEW INVESTIGATIONS OF OLD SCANDALS-THE HOUSE PASSES THE WOOD RESOLUTIONS. IBT THEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- The House opened to-day with Mr. Eugene Hale in control of Mr. Wood's resclutions-a position of advantage which he obtained through the Republican victory yesterday. The Democratic side was evidently nervous, fearing that not enough of their largards bad yet arrived to reverse the position. The leaders began to man course for delay, but Mr. Hale insisted on pashing the fright, and demanded the previous nestion. He was defeated by a vote of 109 to 107; and Mr. Wood, thus rejusfated in the leadreship of the House, then moved as a substitute for the report the committee his original resolutions After some sparring, the vote was taken on this proposition, and the Democracy regained control of the House by the meagre majority of four votes, and these were only obtained by an unlimited amount of telegraphing last night to absentees by the whippers-in.

Among the subjects which the Democratic scandal crasaders especially desire to investigate are these: Alleged frauds in the letting of valuable mail routes in the latter part of General Grant's Administration ; alleged frauds in construction contracts for \$3,000-000, let by Secretary Robeson, a few days before he ceased to have control of the Navy, the old stale jebs of the District Ring; the alleged combinations which resulted in the defeat of the filtbusters against the Electoral Bill; the Louisiana Flerida and South Carolina Presidential votes; the restoration to rank in the Army and Navy of Runkle and Draper; expenditures on public buildings throughout the country; investigation of the means by which the desert land steal act was passed in the last Congress, and the transactions under it; mismanagement of the Agricultural Bureau under the former Commissioner; the entire Indian Ring question just covered by the Department investigation; the secret history of the withdrawal of troops in the South; the alleged violation of law in refusing arms to Southern militia; the old stories about Naval frands; the allegations of duplicity in the diplomatic relations of the United States with Mexico and meanmention with the non-recognition of Diaz; the offices of the Territories; the accounts of the expenditures of the House from the XLih Congress until now, including all the investigations; a prying inquest into the operations of every department and bureau of the Government, especially into alleged frauds in the reissue of bonds and currency; and whatever other subjects the malice and ingenuity of partisans can invent.

The investigations of the XLIId Congress, which so disgusted the country, are to be renewed. It is not a pleasant prospect, and is likely materially to interfere with the legislation necessary to place the business of the country upon a substantial basis.

After this matter was disposed of, the House proceeded to the consideration of private business, and then adjourned until Monday. covered by the Department investigation; the secret

AN ADDRESS DRAWN UP BY THE BOARD OF COM-MISSIONERS-A VISIT OF THE BOARD TO THE

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Jan. 11 .- The Board of Indian ers met in this city yesterday morning to receive the annual reports of the several religious bodies to whom, under the policy adopted by President Grant some years ago, the selection of agents and other field employes of the Indian service has been confided, and to complete their own annual report. Representatives from the Presbyterian Poreign and Domestic Missionary Boards, the Baptist Home Mission Society, the several yearly meetings of Friends, the American Board, the American Missionary Association, and the Unitarian Association were present. A report was received from the Enisconal Roand The Methodist and Roman Catho-He Boards sent no reports, and several of the smaller denominations having agents also failed to present

a statement of their work. These annual conferences of the Board of Commissioners and the representatives of the different religious denominations, unofficial a they are, have been of great benefit to the official nistration of Indian affairs, and at some critical periods have helped to save the peace policy from disaster. The conference this year has been unusually interesting in view of the dissition lately manifested to transfer the control of Indian affairs to the War Department, and of a new class of questions respecting the Indians themselves, which assume practical importance in view of their rapid progress toward civilization.

It appears that the religious sentiment of the country, as represented by those who control and direct its efforts to civilize and Christianize the Indians, is unanimously opposed to a change in the present general policy toward the Indian in the mode of its administration and many weighty facts and reasons are brought to the support of this opposition. The new questions brought into view affecting the Indians uselves, are specified in the following address to the Board of Indian Commissioners, adopted by the representatives of the religious societies, and pre-

This convention would respectfully express its deep in letest in certain recommendations in relation to the we-fare af the Indians which received the approval of similar correntons held in former years but which have no ret gained their rightful place in the action of the Government. Among the property of the Government.

ret zahed their rightful place in the action of the Government. Among these are:

First—The extension of law over all the Indians, so as to provide for the active of reporty and of human life. Second—Legal provision for the common school education of indian children by the General Government, until such education shall be provided by the several States in which they reside.

There—The extension of land in fee and in severally in all practicable cares by inles properly goarded.

The convention regards these three things as of the recatest importance, indeed, as essential to the civilization of the Indians, and as calling for the action of 'congress without longer delay. Further, the convention would express grave doubts as to the wisdom of remoring Indian tribes to the Indian Territory, or to larger reservations, in cases in which the Indians size, in a good measure, prepared to abandon their tribal relationship and to enter on civilized life. They should, at the least, have the option of remaining when they are subject to the conditions of citizenship before they are subject to the conditions of citizenship before they are subject to the conditions of citizenship before they are subject to the conditions of citizenship before they are subject to the conditions of citizenship before they are subject to the conditions of citizenship before they are subject to the conditions of citizenship before they are subject to the conditions of citizenship before they are subject to the conditions of citizenship before they are subject to the conditions of citizenship before they are subject to the conditions of citizenship before they are subject to the conditions of citizenship before they are subject to the conditions of citizenship before they are subject to the conditions of citizenship before they are subject to the conditions of citizenship before they are subject to the conditions of citizenship before they are subject to the conditions of citizenship before they are subject to the conditions.

tomary.

The convention would close this address with thanks to Ainigray God for the progress that has been made under the h mane policy of the inst few years, and for the evident advance of many of the Indians in civilization and the knowledge of the Christian religion.

It is not sent that the Regard of Commissioners

It is understood that the Board of Commissioners will appoint a committee to carry out these views as far as possible, by securing necessary legislation

by Congress. morning the convention, accompanied by the Board of Commissioners called on President Hares by appointment. They were pre-scuted to the President by General Clin-Fisk; and the Rev. Drs. Lowrie, Clark, Strieby and Cutting and Mr. Tathum preented their views briefly. Dr. Clark submitted a

policy since 1868, claiming that it was greater than that made in the fifteen years that preceded its adoption. Following are some of the items of the

Honses occupied by Indians..... Number of Indian schools..... Number of teachers. Scholars Acres of land cultivated by In-4,713 Bush, of wheat raised by Indians Corp. No. of cattle owned by Indians... Sheep.

Treasury; and that the certificate issued as aforesaid 330 437 11,515 shall be redeemed only in United States 4 per cent bonds, shall be redeemed only in United States 4 per cent bonds, and the helder thereof shall be authorized to receive from the Secretary of the Treasury United States bends bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent ser ansum, when presented at the United States Treasury, or any designated depository, in sums of \$10 or any multiple thereof, said bonds being payable, principal and interest, in coin of the standard of July 4, 1870. The bill further provides that all National banks organized and deling business under the National Banksing Law of the United States are required to receive, at par and accrued interest all such certificates in payment of any debt due to said bank, provided, however, that no interest shall be allowed, unless the same shall amount to 50 cents or upwards. It further authorizes any National bank doing business under the United States Banking Law, to hold at its option, two-thirds of all the reserve now required by law to be held, in the certificates herein before referred to.

JUDGE USHER ON THE PACIFIC ROADS. 217,883 587,444

The President responded briefly, expressing his hearty sympathy with all efforts to civilize and Christianize the Indians, and his gratification at the progress that has been made, and indicated practical methods to secure the additional legislation desired. He did not seem to share the apprehensons of his visitors respecting the early transfer of the management of Indian affairs to the War Department, Mrs. Hayes, General Cox, former Secretary of the Interior under President Grant when the peace policy was adopted and the Hon, Henry S, Lane, of Indiana, a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners when it was first constituted, were attentive and interested listeners and took an active part in the pleasant informal conversation that ensued. hensions of his visitors respecting the early

#### STAGNATION IN NORTH CAROLINA. GBACCO AND WHISKEY MEN CLOSING THEIR ESTAE-LISUMENTS-THE AGITATION FOR LOWER TAXES

1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- A gentleman who arrived n Washington this morning from North Carolina, reports the business of manufacturing tobacco and distilling spirits in that State as completely stagnant. This, he says, is the result of anticipated legislation by Congress to change the rate of tax on whiskey in the list of tobacco-producing States; and the manufacturers at Durham and other points in the State are unanimously opposed to any reduction of the present rate of tax on manufactured tobacco. Of course they are influenced by selfish 24 cents a pound, considerable capital is required to engage in the business. If the tax should be reduced the number of manufacturers would greatly increase, and the profits of the business would be

The same gentleman reports that Mr. Blackwell, ne of the largest tobacco manufacturers in North Carolina, and who is in the habit of purchasing Internal Revenue stamps to the amount of about \$1,000 a day, has almost completely suspended operations, and other manufacturers are following his example. They cannot afford to produce tobacco and pay a tax of 24 cents a pound, taking the risk of a reduction within a few months of from 4 to 10 cents a pound.

Manufacturers of whiskey are still producing spirits in small quantifies, and storing it in their warehouses, but very little is being drawn for con-

amption.
The business outlook in North Carolina, on account of this uncertainty in regard to change in rate of taxation for whiskey and tobacco, which is affecting all kinds of industry in that State very disastrously, all kinds of managing.

### BUCKNER'S THREAT. MR. HAYES MUST PAVOR THE PRAUDULENT DOLLAR

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

Washington, Jan. 11.-Representative Buckner, hairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, says that if the Senate fails to pass the Silver Bill, or if the President should veto it, Mr. Buckaer will have the rules of the House suspended and the Bland Bill attached as an amendment to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill. This, he thinks, can easily be done, and then, says Mr. Buckner, "We can say to Mr. Hayes, if you don't give us silver you cannot get any money."

#### MAJOR RUNKLE'S CASE. A REPORT IN THE LAST CONGRESS JUSTIFYING THE

MAJOR'S RESTORATION.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.!
WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—Apropos of the proposed nvestigation into the legal aspects of the Kunkle case, is a report, unanimously adopted by the military committees of both Houses in the last Coness, of which the following is an extract:

As the Senators and Representatives who joined in making this report were members of both political parties, and as it is fair tosuppose they had thoroughly investigated all of the circumstances connected with Major Runkle's removal, Senator Conkling's committee is not likely to find anything especially illegal or censurable in Major Runkle's

## ECONOMY IN PRINTING.

SAVING OF \$100,000 BY THE PUBLIC PRINTER OVER THE AVERAGE OF THE LAST FOURTEEN

HEY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The actual cost of the printing, binding, engraving, lithographing, etc., for the Government of the United States as executed at the Government Printing Office is shown in the following summary from the annual report of the Public Printer, the statement of disbursements for 1877 being made up to the 30th of June instead of the 30th of September as heretofore, and there fore only covering the expenditures for nine months:

For public printing.
For puper for the public printing.
For the public binding.
For lithographing, mapping and engraving for Congress, Supreme Court of the United States and Court of Claims.
For salaries, etc., in the office of the Public Printer.

Printer.....or Congressional Record.....

At the same rate, the expenditure for the whole year would be \$1,570,600 32, which is nearly \$100,000 less than the average for the previous fourteen years.

#### PRESIDENT HAYES'S TITLE. A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER SECONDS MR. CURTIS IN SAYING IT IS AS GOOD AS WASHINGTON'S.

THY TELEGRAPH TO THE PRINCIPAL WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- The Richmond Dispatch, the leading Democratic newspaper of Virginia, publishes the following editorial paragraph to-day: The report that Mr. Conkling and others intend to try Mr. Hayes's title to the Presidency is sensational and

ridiculous. If it could be proved that the Hayes Electors in Florida and Louisiana were counted in frauda lently, that fact would not invalidate Mr. Hayes's title which is as good as was George Washington's. The report assumes that Mr. Conkling is a fool, and that his aiders and abettors are dupes. It hardly merits contra-

#### WHAT MR. SCHURZ SAYS. HIS REPLY TO THE STORY OF HIS REPORTED RESIG NATION.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCIL. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- At the adjournment of the Cabinet to-day, Secretary Schurz was asked whether he had any statement to make with reference to the printed report of his resignation. He replied that the statement had no foundation in fact. Mr.

Schurz said he had no time to resign at present. CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. A PLAN TO FUND POPULAR SAVINGS.

WASHINGTON, Priday, Jan. 11, 1878. The bill introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Price, of Iowa, to promote the deposit of savings and the refunding the National debt authorizes the issue of certificates of deposit for \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100, to bear interest at the rate of 365,000 per cent per annum. The certificates thus issued shall be deposited in such amounts as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, spor showing the progress made under the present | with any designated depository of the United States, or

## NISSA CAPTURED.

THE ARMISTICE PROJECT NULLIFIED. RUSSIA DEMANOS PEACE PROPOSALS FIRST-LORD

DEEBY REPROACHES HER WITH BAD FAITH. Nissa has surrendered to the Servians, who, after desperate fighting, had carried the adjacent heights by storm, and thus rendered the place untenable. This victory opens the highway from the Servian frontier to Sophia, where there is a strong Russian garrison. The Montenegrins have also won a victory, having captured the seaport of Antivari, which has hitherto resisted their efforts, the garrison being aided by Ottoman war vessels. As regards a truce, Russia has adopted a firmer tone. She refuses to grant an armistice until the Porte submits the conditions on which it expects to make peace. Lord Derby is understood to have remonstrated with Russia for declining to open negotiations unconditionally for a truce. It is reported that part of General Radetzky's forces have arrived at Yeni-Saghra, on the way

### NISSA WON BY THE SERVIANS. THE HEIGHTS CARRIED BY STORM AFTER STUBBORN

RESISTANCE-THE SERVIAN LOSS HEAVY. Buignann, Friday, Jan. 11, 1878. Nissa surrendered this morning, in consequence of

the capture by storm, yesterday and Wednesday, of Goritza, Venick, and all the other heights commanding the fortress of the town. Fighting had lasted five days. The Servian loss was considerable.

#### AN ARMISTICE REFUSED. RUSSIA INSISTS UPON PEACE PROPOSITIONS IN AD-VANCE OF A TRUCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, Jan. 11, 1873.

The reply of the Grand Duke Nicholas to the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, that he would refer the latter's overture for an armistice to St. Peters burg, states that negotiations could only be conducted with himself direct, and there could be no question at present of an armistice without basis for peace. The Porte has not discussed the question at all with Germany and Russia.

According to a Berlin telegram to The Pall Mall Gazette, "Russia is negotiating with the other Baltic Powers for the purpose of prolabiling war vessels of non-Baltic Powers from entering that sea

he suggests that Congress enjower the President to appoint a Commissioner, who under the Sceretary of the Interior, shall preservice rates and regulations for the operation of all the roads in the Union Faculte system, with power to compel observance of the same, or to take a reducte possession of the roads in case the companies rebel. In urging the necessity for such authority, he says, in conclusion: "After an experience of more than ten years with these companies, with an intimate knowledge of their management, and the numberless opportunities open to them to evade their obligations, imposed by law, I am certain that the only way to compel them to do their duty, and keep their statute contracts, is to meet them face to face with ample power." It is denied, in a Vienna telegram printed in the The Committee on Territories will held a meeting to-morrow to consider the project which is urged opposed to closing the Dardanelles to all war vessels except those of Russia. The telegram says Austria has been informed of this answer, but has not yet

TURKEY VIRTUALLY CONQUERED.

here distributed their eards on New Year's, containing extracts from the freedies with the Government.

It is believed that the Committee will report against the organization of a new territory in the Black Hills as unnecessary, and for the further repose the lack Hills as the organization of a new territory in the Black Hills as unnecessary, and for the further repose that such territory would not have any future prospect of becoming a State, and would seriously interfere with the prospects of the territories of which the new commonwealth is proposed to be formed.

ANALARM IN MONTANA Reuter's dispatch from St. Petersburg says the Turkish army in the Shipka Pass, point out that this is new evidence that the Turkish power of reistance is atterly broken, and remark that the Cabunderstand the necessity of recognizing, in the approaching negotiations, the decisive military situation created by the Russian army.

#### THE ATTITUDE OF THE PORTE. RUSSIA'S PROPOSAL DECLINED-THE GRAND VIZIER DESIRES PEACE.

London, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1878. The Daily Telegraph's Pera correspondent sends the following: "The Porte has refused to allow the questions of peace and armistice to be considered together as it was understood that these questions were to be kept separate during preliminary negotiations. I believe the Porte has determined that a defence of Adrianople is virtually impossible. The Ministerial changes are regarded as favorable to peace, but opparted Secretary Evarts remained in consultation with the President upon the subject of the appointments of Assistant Commissioners to the Paris Expession, the number of applications for which are by no means de-creasing, while there seems to be a corresponding diffi-culty in making selections. posed to the separate arrangement desired by Russia. natied and honorable peace.

An Imperial order giving notice of the changes in the Ministry, says the Turkish defeats are due to the faults of the commanders, who will be tried hope that the new Ministry will make such arrangements as will guarantee the integrity and independence of the country. It is officially stated that the term of armistice proposed by Turkey is six

## THE STRENGTH OF THE RUSSIAN FORCES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—An official dispatch re ceived here, though making no mention of the military armistice approved by the Porte, reports the Russian forces to be in the highest state of efficiency resented Honduras in this country as Minister Resident, has been succeeded by Senor Don Jacob Baiz in the quality of charge d'affaires. Mr. Durdon continues to represent Guatemala and Salvador as Manister. for active operations. It says that the heavy lesses sustained in the protracted operations around Plevna have been replaced from the reserves at the depots, and that the regiments have been filled to more than their maximum strength. Between the Lom, the Balkans and to be Corporal Joseph J. Bucke, was found a quarter of a mile south of the wrecked steamer Huron. He was carried by the crew of Life Saving Station No. 7, and the the Isker there are not less than 300,000 infantry, 25,000 cavalry and upwards of 1,000 field guns. In pite of the difficulties of transportation and the inelemency of the weather, it was decided not to go into Winter quarters, but to continue active operacent letter from Colonel Chambers, military attache at the Turkish Headquarters, says that the Turks are well provided with arms, but lack hospitals, Reducity, Staren and April has just been prepared: Booncylle, J. M. Lewis, April 29; Einschaatsn, Ed. B. Stevens, April 10; Finnaing, Jos. Stilliwag.co., and Lan-singtong, G. H. Cornell, February 29; Philips, Dolphin Stevens, February 12; Sing Sing, James Wittamson, April 14; T. ey, Culbert Hodmeon, February 9; West Troy, William Hollands, April 10. means of transportation and other adjuncts to a successful campaign.

## ANTIVARI SURRENDERED.

CETTISJE, Friday, Jan 11, 1878.

Antivari surrendered unconditionally to the Montenegrins yesterday. A NEW GRAND VIZIER APPOINTED.

# A Renter dispatch announces that Hamdi Pasha

LOSDON, Friday, J.D. 11, 1878.

has been appointed Grand Vizier, in place of Edhem DISRAELI AND THE CROWN.

LORD BEACONSFIELD IN CONSTANT CONSULTATION WITH HER MAJESTY-HER INFLUENCE USED TO OVERAWE THE CABINET ON THE EASTERN QUES-TION-RUMORS WHICH ENTERTAIN LONDON-THE ROYAL VISIT TO ELGHENDEN.
[FROM THE RESIDEAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Loydox, Dec. 28.-The stream of gossip about Cabinet meetings and Government policy still gurgles on, fed by mnamerable rivulets of talk, flowing in no one settled direction, but rather sprawling ragfound them. Nothing would be easier than to dip a backet in here and there, and pour out the contents in your columns. But the talk is, after all, mostly guesses, and not always good or even amusing known is not far distant. If I set down one or two particulars and pass on, I shall have done all that can be of service to anybody who cares to know

what is said in London on the course of affairs.

I have said something in former letters of Lord Benconsfiel i's efforts to use the power of the Crown and the personal influence of the Queen in aid of his Turkish intervention policy. The efforts have cailed out very sharp criticism, but they are not relaxed. Lord Beaconsfield is not the man to quit a crooked path because he is shown a straight one. The visits to the Queen continue. The papers contique to announce that the Prime Minister went down to Windsor on such a day in order to have audience of the Queen; dined and slept at the Castle, and returned to town next morning A Cabinet Council is then held; every Minister knows that his Chief has just come from the Queen, and every word that he utters seems but the echo of those which have but just failen from Royal lips. This is a dangerous line to follow; which makes it the more attractive to a man to whom politics are what play is to a veteran gambler. Dangerous CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 11 .- Returns from alike whether it succeed or fail. If it succeed, the fact that success is due to the submission of Parliamentary Ministers to the authority of the Crown will provoke augry remonstrance, and, possibly, retaination. If it fail, the dignity of the Queen suffers; arrested on a new warrant. the special election for county officers, he d in G orgethe special election for county officers, he d. In G. orge-tewn County on the 8th instant, indicate the election of the whole Republican ticket, which is composed excla-elyery of colored men. The negro vote was as soils as at any election held since the "reconstruction."

### and in either case the loyaltylof the subject is likely

to be lessened. And it is at the moment when this sort of thing is

going on that an old jest is revived; whether by Lord Beaconsfield's friends or enemies it would be hard to say. The jest is that Lord Beaconsfield is going to marry the Queen; or perhaps it would be more decorous to say that the Queen is going to marry Lord Beaconsfield. There is nothing people will not say, so they say this. They said it directly the Queen's visit to Hughenden was announced. This is a period when gossip and scandal of all sorts are, perhaps, more rife than during the season itself. It is the period when great country houses are througed with guests. The company comes and goes, each new batch bringing a fresh contribution of stories from some other house, and on their departure carrying on to a thord the store they have gathered-the ball getting bigger with every turn. The Hughenden visit has already become a legend. Lord Beaconsfield's solicitude about it was curiously shown. He sent for Lady E., who is supposed to know the Queen's tastes better than anybody else, to come to Haghenden in advance. On her arrival, it appeared that Lord Beaconsfield was desirous to be informed what Her Majesty liked for

luneh; that was why the venerable woman had been invited to make the journey to Hughenden. An orneular response of Lord Beaconsfield is quoted to the same end. After he had become Prime Minister and had made himself an Earl, and when he had begun to receive those invitations from stately old dowager Countesses and Duchesses which had been the dream of his life, some friend asked him which of them he was going to marry. The Earl drew him self up, more sphinx-like than ever, and answered: Sir, there is but one woman in England whom I can now marry!? The reckless Briton who repeats this tale garnishes it with the still more shocking comment that John Brown will have to abandon his hopes; the respectable John Brown, moreover, having still one wife in the fiesh. I do not suppose there is one atom of truth in all this. I do not repeat it as a thing true or probable, but as a fragment of the talk now heard among people who seek-in a care less and quite flippant way-to explain to themselves and those like them, the intimacy of the relations between the Prime Minister and the Queen. That the relations are intimate, exceptionally intimate, admits of no doubt.

There have been expressions of astonishment in the London papers because the German papers know of the Queen's intended visit to Hughenden before any intimation of it had been published here. There is no cause for astonishment. The German paper are represented in Lendon by a man who does not think such a thing unimportant. Dr. Schlesenger may not have better means of information than his colleagues of the "Metropolitan" press, but he sometimes makes a numbler use of them. One of the leading German papers has a story to the effect that the Queen, on leaving Hughenden, gave Lord Beaconsfield a copy of the third volume of the "Life of the Prince Consort," advising him to get his colleagues to read it, as it might be useful to them. The volume in question is, filled with bitter enmity to Russia, in the shape of reminiscences of the Crimean War; and was, as I have before remarked, brought out at this time, and with this fulness of anti-Russian material, expressly to inflame English feeling once more against Russia. Whether the story be true or not, it fits in well with the rest. The German papers, increover, may probably enough get some of their English news, directly or indirectly, from the wife of the Queen's son-in-law who happens to be their Crown Prince.

Again, it is announced-first whispered, then freely

stated in conversation, then proclaimed in print, though not authoritatively—that Her Majesty, as a mark of special approval and gracious favor to her trusty Prime Minister, will open Parliament in person on the 17th January. She may or may not, but the announcement clicits no contradiction, and whether she does or not, the desired effect is produced. It is one more proof for the general public that Lord Beaconsfield enjoys a greater share of Her Majesty's personal regard than Prime Ministers usually enjoy. The inference that the political purposes of Lord Beaconsfield have the support of the Queen is easy. And every such report, and every bit of talk to which it gives rise, does certainly make Lord Beaconsfields position stronger, and the position of his oppesing colleagues more difficult. England has its Fanbourg St. Germain as well as France. Society here is less political, no doubt, but it continues to play a considerable part in political life, and will always continue. To a certain extent, it takes its tone from the Court. The great nobles. though not authoritatively-that Her Majesty, as a life, and will always continue. To a certain extent, it takes its tone from the Court. The great nobles, the families, whether noble or not, whose social rank is secure, can aford to be independent. But those who are on the outskirts, whose names are on the debatable list for the next party at Mariborough House or the next state ball at Buckingham Palace, are not independent. In their ranks may be consted not a few members of Parliament, and the votes of those members may form a majority one way or the other. It is in precisely such circles as these that it is thought "good form" to be on the side of the Court. It is from such circles as these that Lord Beaconsiled recruits his slender following of Liberals, whose consciences do not permit them to join Mr. Gladstone in denouncing the atrocities of the Turk.

Much more amazing than the report about the opening of Parliament, is the report that the Queen has been induced to promise that she will occupy has been induced to promise that she will occupy Buckingham Palace during a part of the London scason. Such a rumor would lately have been dismissed as quite incredible. Never since the death of Prince Albert has the Queen lived in Buckingham Palace. She has hardly slept in it of a night. Whether because of some association in her own mind of this stuccood palace with the death of her husband, or for whatever reason, her aversion to it has been unconquerable. No remonstrance—except in the public press—been alrempted since the late Lord Charendon tried it and failed, now many years gone. His fate proved a warning to everybody. He had been one of the Queen's most intimate and frusted friends: it was said that since Lord Melbourne, there was rebody whom the Queen liked as much as she liked Lord Clarendon. But he ventured one day to urge Her Majesty to take up her residence for a while in Buckingham Palace; and she never forgave it. The too plain-speken courtier was never after on quite the same terms with his royal mistress. The story must be known to Lord Beaconsheld. Is it likely that he has risked a piece of advice which cost Lord Clarendon so dear? If he has, and if his advice has been taken, it is perhaps the most striking token, among all, of the ascendancy he has won over the Queen's mind. And it will endear him to the hearts of the West End tradesmen of London. It may like-wise give rise to reflections on the part of the future historian, should it by and by appear that the question of peace or war for England has really been made to turn, in never so slight a degree, on such pairty devices as these to which Lord Beaconsheld is freely believed to resort. Buckingham Palace during a part of the London

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11 .- A quo warranto having been issued at the instance of the Attorney-Gen eral against the Western Union Telegraph Company, to show by what authority they exercised the rights and franchises of a telegraph company in this State, a petition was filed to day in the office of the Court of Common Pleas for the removal of the good the Court of Common Pleas for the removal of the case to the United States Circuit Court. The petition was accompanied by a bond of \$1,000, and as the removal is a matter of right, the case will go to the last named Court.

### PROBABLE LOSS OF A SCHOONER. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 11.-The schooner

Sarah Lavinia, of New-York, which sailed from this port for Beltimore, December 12, with tumber, is believed to be lost, as no tidings of her have been received since she sailed. Her crew was composed of Captain Anderson and five men.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES -BY TELEGRAPH. MONTREAL, Jan. 11.—Authory McKeand & Co.

300, and assets \$34,000.
St. John, N. B., Jan. 11.—A fire at Carleton, N. B., to day, destroyed if atom's livery stable, and six valuable horses and two divellings.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Christopher Brutz, the church burgler, attempted to break juil to day, after throwing

church burgust, attempted to break juil to day, after throwing time in the eyes of the judor.

COXSACKIE, N. Y., Jan. 11.—A ferry sleigh with passengers broke through the lee at 3.30 p. m. to day, and the passengers broke through the ice at 3.30 passengers parrowly escape t drowning.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 11.—Andrew Jones was found guilty of mandaughter to day, for killing Captain Holgar Jounnet, of the schooner Gazelle, of Gionester, off Grand Manan, on the 15th of December last. He was sentenced to four years in the Thomaston State Balson.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

### THE CHARTER OAK.

STORY OF ITS RUIN. THE COMPANY PLUNDERED BY ITS NEW-YORK AGENTS-HOW FURBER AND WIGGIN BECAME CONNECTED WITH IT-EFFORTS TO SAVE THE

POLICY HOLDERS MISREPRESENTED.

The additional details, published below, of the methods by which the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company was plundered, give special interest to the legal proceedings now pending at Hartford; though some doubt is expressed whether these proceedings will end in the punishment of the chief offenders. The company was so tainted with fraud before the present managers made the attempt to save it from complete ruin, that their reputations have not escaped injury from their brief connection with it. A motion for the appointment of a receiver was made yesterday.

### FURTHER DETAILS.

PAYMENTS TO ALLEN STEPRENS & CO.-HEAVY COUNSEL FEES-THE INTRODUCTION OF FURBER AND WIGGIN INTO THE COMPANY-FALSE RE-PORTS IN REGARD TO THE PRESENT MANAGERS. PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

HARTFORD, Jan. 11 .- In my last letter I cave a

sketch of the history of the unfortunate Charter

Oak Life Insurance Company, from the time of its organization through the several administrations that have managed its affairs to the present time. Some of the facts given in that letter had never before been made public, and others, though more or less generally known, had never been consecutively arranged, and given form and coherence. I am assured that the narrative was read with great interest by all classes in the community, as well those immediately interested in business of life insurance, as by those who had vainly wrestled with its mysteries, and given them up as things no fellow could ind out. Some of the incidents in this checkered history were so marvellous, some of the details of the mismanagement the company had suffered revealed such startling incompetency and recklessness, and worse, that though I had what I deemed the very best authority for every particular of the story, I scarcely expected that they would go entirely contradicted. Some one, I supposed, of all the persons implicated would step forward and either by abrupt denial or some effort at explanation put in a plea of not guilty. But while the community stood aghast at the disclosures concerning the methods of the Walkley management, not one of the persons arraigned at the bar of public opinion for complicity in the transactions has ventured to epen his mouth n explanation or refutation. The revelations concerning the formation of the ring, the means adopted for absorbing the stock, the manner of declaring and distributing dishonest and unlawful dividends, the purchase of stock from the company's assets and redistribution at a nominal price to the directors, the chaotic bookkeeping which had nothing in the shape of a cash account, and for transactions covering a period of years and involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, showed not so much as the scratch of a pen-all these remain uncontradicted and unchallenged. I confess my own surprise at it. For though the sources of my information were of the highest authority and unimpeachable, the story seemed incredible.

### ALLEN, STEPHENS & COMPANY.

One of the most unaccountable of the series of complicated transactions in which the Walkley nanagement was engaged was the Allen, Stephens & Co. affair, to which only a brief reference was made in my last letter. Where or when the relations of the company with this concern began, or what the impossible to find out. The books furnish no clew, nor is there any record throwing light upon it. The letter-books in which reference is made to large transactions are the only documentary evidence vet discovered, and this, of course, is fragmentary, incoherent and unsatisfactory. Yet it appears that Allen, Stephens & Co. were the company's New-York agents; that all its New-York drafts, checks, etc., were deposited with them, its bank account, in fact, being kept with them; that Messrs. Stephens and Blennerhasset, members of the firm, were each under a salary of \$10,000, as special agents to protect the company's interests, and that borrowing and lending, and buying and selling securities, and all the multiplicity of transactions common to such intimate business relations, were constantly going on between them. Of all these, Messrs. Bissell and Hyde, the committee engaged in examining the books, find no evidence except in the correspondence which the late Treasurer, Mr. White, carried on with the New-York firm, comes of which are in the letter-books. It is inferred from the tone of some of these letters that Allen, Stephens & Co, took advantage of the knowledge they had of the company's financial straits to put off upon it a large amount of securities of doubtful value, or worthless, at the same time that they made advances in cash to meet pressing emergencies. This is partly a matter of conjecture, but a reasonable interpretation of portions of the correspondence lends it great plausibility. It turned out in the end that Allen, Stephens & Co. had got the better of the company, according to their own statement, to the tune of \$100,000. To secure this sum, Mr. Allen, who was reputed to be a man of extensive possessions and vast wealth, residing in Des Momes, Iowa, made what was called a "blanket mortgage" to the company, conveying in five lines all his real estate, wherever located. When the concern went into bankruptcy, as it did shortly afterward, the validity of this instrument was contested by the other creditors and, the case is still pending. The expenses attending this litigation have been enermous, not less than \$80,000, in fees and disbursements, having Been expended up to the advent of the present management. I do not feel competent to sit in judgment upon attorneys' bills or to say in any circumstances that a lawyer's charges are exorbitant, but I have no hesitation in saying that, at the rate these bills were running up, I would much rather have the fees than the claim. Perhaps my sympathics are misplaced, but there's a pathos in the situation of this great company lying stretched out at the mercy of vultures that brings to mind those touching lines :

### "They perched themselves on his backbone, And picked his eyes out, one by one." ENTER THE WRECKERS.

Thus far in this singular story I have confined my-self chicily to the period of the 'company's history anterior to the Furber and Wiggin management, Since the advent of these worthies the company has been constantly under a cloud of suspicion, and consequently under a more or less rigid publie scrutiny, that left little opportunity for any ciaborate scheme to make way with the assets by indirect and circuitous processes. The Furber management went in to strip the wreck, and what it did was done boldly and almost openly, so that a very little inquiry uncovered it all, and made the public acquainted with the facts. I have concerned myself chiefly with the history of the company prior to their advent, because the public know so little about that part of it, and a full knowledge of all the facts seemed necessary to a fair understanding of the present situation. But the facts concerning the manner in which Furber and Wiggin got hold of the company have now been published in full, and may be of interest. There is an impression that Furber and Wiggin were hunting in couples, and together found and pounced upon this wreck. The fact is that they were brought togttier in this business, baying never before met.

Wiggin lived in Boston and I understand was en